

Experts Give Advice How to Fight Larkspur

Larkspur poisoning, which each year causes loss to the cattlemen of eastern Oregon has been the subject of an exhaustive study conducted by the U. S. department of agriculture. Much larkspur poisoning is said to abound in the Umatilla forests.

The recent experiments conducted by the department, a report of which is published in Professional Paper No. 365, indicate that the various species of larkspur are poisonous to cattle and horses, but not to sheep. Except under unusual circumstances, however, horses do not eat enough of the plant to produce any ill effects. From a practical standpoint, therefore, it may be said that larkspur affects cattle only. It was also found that a quantity of the weed equal to at least 1 per cent of the weight of the animal was necessary to produce poisoning.

In the opinion of the investigators, the fact that sheep are apparently

able to feed upon larkspurs with entire impunity may be utilized in some cases to protect the cattle. Where larkspur is especially abundant, the paper already mentioned says it is desirable to use the range for sheep grazing rather than for cattle or to combine sheep grazing and cattle grazing in such a manner that the areas infested with larkspur shall be first eaten down by the sheep. On comparatively limited areas it may be possible to dig up the tall larkspur but this is frequently too costly a measure to be adopted and, furthermore, it is rarely possible to eradicate completely the poisonous weed.

Generally speaking, there are two great groups of larkspurs—the tall and the low. The low disappear from the range early in July and cases of poisoning from them are usually confined to the months of May and June. The tall larkspurs live through the summer season, making their first appearance in early spring. This is the time in which they are the most poisonous. After blossoming, their poisonous character appears to diminish. Ultimately, it disappears and the plant dries up although the seeds remain poisonous. In Colorado, most of the cases of poisoning from the tall larkspurs occur in May and June, with sporadic cases in July. In other localities, however, the larkspur blossoms later and poisoning may occur as late as August or even September.

On the range the first evidence

that the animal has been poisoned is its feet at all and dies. Government experiments indicate that beneficial results may be obtained by treating the poisoned animals with hypodermic injections of physostigmin salicylate, pilocarpin hydrochlorid and atropine sulphate. If necessary, these treatments may be followed by hypodermic injections of whiskey.



THE PENDLETON ROUND-UP, 1916

Lots of different little places
Try to play the round-up game.
But the most of their performance
Looks to be most awful tame.

If you pikers and you rounders
Are a lookin' for wild stuff,
Hit the trail for Happy Canyon.
This here Round-Up ain't no bluff.

Come and see our bucking horses—
Old Long Tom and Rambler Sam.
Spain and Vernon and Del Blancett.
Punchers who don't give a damn.

But they ride the wildest outlaws.
Never see them leather pull.
Also come and get acquainted
With our famous bucking bull.

Something stirrin' every minute.
Things a-doin' all the time.
Seems like climate makes us playful.
Friends, come visit this here climate.

There is doins, doins plenty.
Things you never saw before,
Stuff pulled off in our arena.
Like you find in prairie lore.

Get aboard the eastern flyer
And come up and see these sights.
And this much kind friends, remember,
We will surely treat you right.
E. L. SHARP.

THE OLDEST COWBOY

David E. Helmick, one of the contenders for the championship in the bucking contest at the Round-Up, is perhaps the oldest active cowboy in the country. Although very active, hale and hearty, the veteran buckaroo celebrated his 62nd birthday September 17.

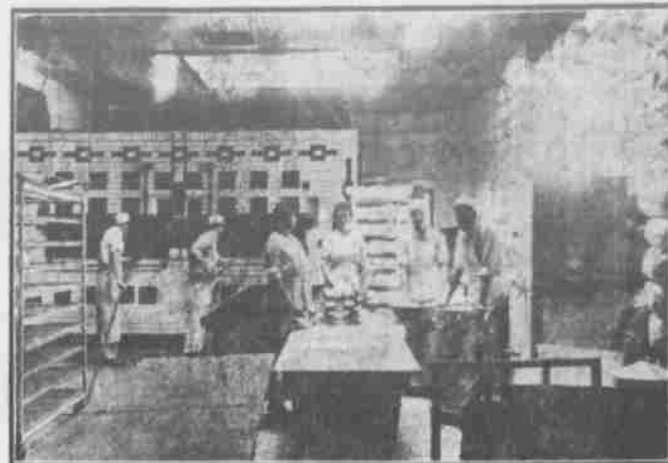
Last year he gained fame by winning the bucking contest at the Grant county Round-Up at Canyon City. All of the contenders with the exception of Helmick were young men. During the past summer he has been working in a lumber yard and has been on a horse very little the past year. He rides today the same saddle he d 29 years ago. In 1887 he was given an old saddle by a friend and after a little repairing the saddle is yet in good condition.

Mr. Helmick is a man of moderate habits. He has drank but three glasses of whiskey in his life and has never used tobacco in any form. He never drinks tea and coffee. The Grant county man is the father of thirteen children, seven of whom are dead.

Helmick has never been injured but once by a horse and this was while riding a gentle horse. At the age of nine years old the old Dobbin fell down and he struck his shoulder against the ground. His left shoulder has always been lower than his right. Helmick came to Pendleton last week, had his saddle fixed up and was as anxious as the boldest cowboy to take on any buckers the Round-Up possesses.

Advice to Campers

1. Matches—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. Tobacco—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves or needles.
3. Making Camp—Build a small campfire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.
4. Leaving Camp—Never leave a camp fire even for a short time without quenching it with water or earth.
5. Bonfires—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.
6. Fighting Fires—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or state fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.



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TABLE QUEEN
AND BUTTERNUT BREAD
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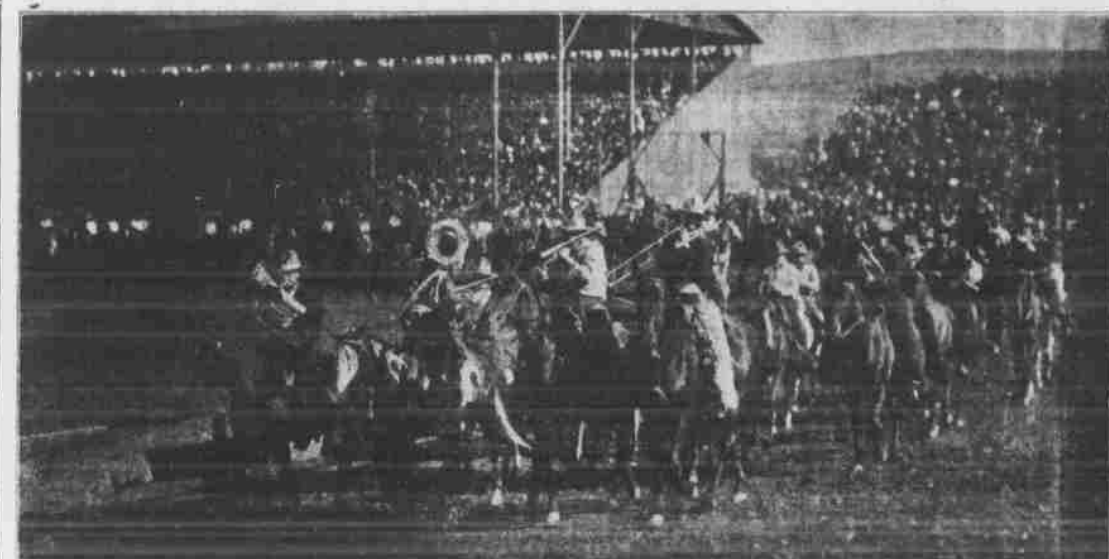
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